



CABINET

7.30 pm	Wednesday 5 October 2022	Council Chamber - Town Hall
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Members 9: Quorum 3

(Leader of the Council), Chairman

	Cabinet Member responsibility:
Councillor Keith Darvill	Lead Member for Climate Change
Councillor Gillian Ford	Lead Member for Adults and Health
Councillor Oscar Ford	Lead Member for Children and Young People
Councillor Paul McGeary	Lead Member for Housing
Councillor Paul Middleton	Lead Member for Corporate, Culture and Leisure Services
Councillor Ray Morgon	Leader of the Council
Councillor Barry Mugglestone	Lead Member for Environment
Councillor Christopher Wilkins	Lead Member for Finance and Transformation
Councillor Graham Williamson	Lead Member for Development and Regeneration

Zena Smith
Democratic and Election Services Manager

For information about the meeting please contact:
Luke Phimister tel: 01708 434619
e-mail: luke.phimister@onesource.co.uk



Please note that this meeting will be webcast.
Members of the public who do not wish to appear
in the webcast will be able to sit in the balcony,
which is not in camera range.

Under the Committee Procedure Rules within the Council's Constitution the Chairman of the meeting may exercise the powers conferred upon the Mayor in relation to the conduct of full Council meetings. As such, should any member of the public interrupt proceedings, the Chairman will warn the person concerned. If they continue to interrupt, the Chairman will order their removal from the meeting room and may adjourn the meeting while this takes place.

Excessive noise and talking should also be kept to a minimum whilst the meeting is in progress in order that the scheduled business may proceed as planned.

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Members of the public are entitled to report on meetings of Council, Committees and Cabinet, except in circumstances where the public have been excluded as permitted by law.

Reporting means:-

- filming, photographing or making an audio recording of the proceedings of the meeting;
- using any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings at a meeting as it takes place or later; or
- reporting or providing commentary on proceedings at a meeting, orally or in writing, so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later if the person is not present.

Anyone present at a meeting as it takes place is not permitted to carry out an oral commentary or report. This is to prevent the business of the meeting being disrupted.

Anyone attending a meeting is asked to advise Democratic Services staff on 01708 433076 that they wish to report on the meeting and how they wish to do so. This is to enable employees to guide anyone choosing to report on proceedings to an appropriate place from which to be able to report effectively.

Members of the public are asked to remain seated throughout the meeting as standing up and walking around could distract from the business in hand.



AGENDA

1 ANNOUNCEMENTS

On behalf of the Chairman, there will be an announcement about the arrangements in case of fire or other events that might require the meeting room or building's evacuation.

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

(if any) - receive

3 DISCLOSURES OF INTEREST

Members are invited to disclose any interests in any of the items on the agenda at this point of the meeting. Members may still disclose an interest in an item at any time prior to the consideration of the matter.

4 MINUTES

The minutes of the Cabinet meeting held on 28th September 2022 will be presented at the November Cabinet meeting.

5 COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN 2022-25 (Pages 1 - 64)

Report and appendices attached

CABINET

Subject Heading:

Approval of the Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2022 to 2025

Cabinet Member:

Councillor Barry Mugglestone, Cabinet Member for Community Safety

Barry Francis

CMT Lead:

Director Of Neighbourhoods

Report Author and contact details:

Diane Egan , Community Safety and Intelligence manager.

Diane.egan@haverling.gov.uk

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Policy context:

Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan: People will be safe, in their homes and in the community.

The Council has a statutory duty under the crime and disorder act 1998 to produce a annually refreshed community safety plan

Financial summary:

There are no direct cost associated with the adoption of the Partnership plan. The costs of individual projects within the plan will be met through existing external funding streams.

Is this a Key Decision?

Yes

(c) Significant effect on two or more Wards

When should this matter be reviewed?

12 months after approval

Reviewing OSC:

State the OSC (or OSCs) that will be responsible for reviewing the decision if called-in or once implemented

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Ensuring a clean, safe and green borough	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Championing education and learning for all	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing economic, social and cultural activity	<input type="checkbox"/>
in thriving towns and villages	<input type="checkbox"/>
Valuing and enhancing the lives of our residents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delivering high customer satisfaction and a stable council tax	<input type="checkbox"/>

SUMMARY

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 places a statutory responsibility on Local Authorities in line with key statutory partners (Police, Probation, Fire services and Health) to produce a three year partnership plan to tackle crime and disorder in the Borough.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To approve the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2022-25

REPORT DETAIL

The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) is comprised of five responsible authorities who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. There is also a statutory requirement that the HCSP produces an annual strategic assessment of these issues in coordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

An annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder was conducted across October 2021. The strategic assessment assesses and evaluates the progress towards priorities set out in the previous Community Safety partnership plan, and recommends any changes required to the strategic priorities, if applicable, for the forthcoming years. The strategic assessment has identified six strategic priorities the forthcoming plan.

Strategic Priorities

The proposed strategic priorities for Havering are set out below. For each priority, it should be possible to identify those agencies and resources that are best placed to respond and deliver improvements with consideration of short, medium and long-term requirements. Most strategic priorities will require a balance between prevention, harm reduction, enforcement and reassurance. . It is important that responses can specifically identify how they will better control offenders, improve guardianship and management of places.

1. Reducing Violence – Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.
2. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls - these thematic areas contain the highest rates of repeat victimisation and domestic abuse is responsible for

41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.

3. Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related – a small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes.

4. Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation- young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines.

5. Reducing crime in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods– Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill and Hornchurch.

6. Improving feelings of safety – Fear of crime is disproportionately high in Havering and impacts on the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough. We aim to tackle this through improved communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.

Havering's identified strategic priorities are broadly aligned to current and emerging regional and national strategies. Both within the national and regional context there continues to be a greater emphasis on prioritisation of crimes that present the highest levels of risk and harm, notably Violence Reduction which includes Violence Against Women and Girls and Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation.

The Full Partnership plan is attached as Appendix 1

A full equalities impact assessment is attached as Appendix 2

REASONS AND OPTIONS

There is a statutory obligation to give reasons and options, so they MUST always be given

Reasons for the decision:

The reason for the decision is to respond to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 which places obligations on Community Partnerships to produce a three-yearly (or rolling annual) Community Safety Plan. This also responds to the Mayor of London's statutory obligation for Community Safety Partnerships to produce a Police and Crime Plan. The Community Safety Partnership Plan (also referred to as a Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan) is a statutory document, as set out under Part 2, Articles of the Constitution.

Other options considered:

To not have a plan – rejected as the council would be failing to comply with its statutory duties under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998

The only remaining option is not to respond, or to respond as a council without the input of partners who have a role to play in policing and crime issues (and a statutory obligation to be involved in the development of a Community Safety Plan). The latter was rejected on the basis that multiple items of the community safety plan require a joint response.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

This Strategy has been devised by the Havering Community Safety Partnership. It sets out the plans and actions that the Partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Strategic Assessment, which is an analysis of the crime and disorder trends in Havering over the last twelve months. This approach is in line with the Crime & Disorder Act 1998, Police and Justice Act 2006 and Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007/1830.

Regulation 10 provides:—

- (1) The strategy group shall prepare a partnership plan for the area.
- (2) Before the start of each year the strategy group shall revise the partnership plan.
- (3) When revising the partnership plan the strategy group shall consider the strategic assessment and community safety agreement produced during the year prior to the year referred to in paragraph (2).

Regulation 11 provides:—

- (1) The partnership plan shall set out—
 - (a) a strategy for the reduction of re-offending, crime and disorder and for combating substance misuse in the area;
 - (b) the priorities identified in the strategic assessment prepared during the year prior to the year referred to in regulation 10(2);
 - (c) the steps the strategy group considers it necessary for the responsible authorities to take to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
 - (d) how the strategy group considers the responsible authorities should allocate and deploy their resources to implement that strategy and meet those priorities;
 - (e) the steps each responsible authority shall take to measure its success in implementing the strategy and meeting those priorities; and
 - (f) The steps the strategy group proposes to take during the year to comply with its obligations under regulations 12, 13 and 14.

12.—

(1) For the purposes of preparing the strategic assessment and preparing and implementing the partnership plan the strategy group shall make arrangements for obtaining the views of persons and bodies who live or work in the area about—

(a) the levels and patterns of re-offending, crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area; and

(b) The matters which the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce re-offending, crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area.

(2) The arrangements under paragraph (1) shall, so far as is reasonable, provide for consultation with—

(a) persons who appear to the strategy group to represent the interests of as many different groups or persons within the area as is reasonable; and

(b) Persons who appear to the strategy group to represent the interests of those groups or persons within the area likely to be particularly affected by the implementation of the partnership plan.

(3) In making the arrangements under paragraph (1) the strategy group shall have regard to any other consultation with persons who live or work in that area that is undertaken by the responsible authorities in relation to the matters specified in sub-paragraphs 1(a) and (b) other than under these Regulations.

(4) The arrangements made under paragraph (1) shall provide that—

(a) the strategy group hold one or more public meetings during each year;

(b) that such meetings are attended by persons who hold a senior position within each of the responsible authorities;

(c) the strategy group shall take steps as it considers appropriate to bring to the attention of persons who live or work in the area, or who might otherwise be interested, information about

(i) when such meetings are held; and

(ii) What was discussed at such meetings.

Whenever a public body consults it must do so meaningfully, in other words it must consult before any final decisions have been taken, give enough time and information to consultees and then conscientiously take into account the responses to the consultation before making a final decision.

Accordingly, provided that the plan addresses each of the points in Regulation 11 and the consultation under Regulation 12 has been undertaken meaningfully and the decision maker takes into account the responses to the consultation there do not appear to be any legal risks in approving the plan.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

There are no direct financial implications or risks associated with the adoption of the Partnership plan.

The Community Safety Plan will be delivered within existing resources.

HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS (AND ACCOMMODATION IMPLICATIONS WHERE RELEVANT)

There are no HR implications in this decision.

EQUALITIES AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

The Equalities Impact Assessment for the Havering Community Safety Partnership has been completed and is an appendix within the Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

The proposed activities within the plan covers a range of services from prevention violent crime, reducing reoffending, rehabilitation to protecting people from exploitation and violence and supporting victims. The activities have been evidence based or will produce evidence to effectively implement local intervention. The funding came from a number of external grants but the local partners will apply local insights and evidence to implement the plan to deliver the priorities identified for Havering:

1. Reducing Violence – which is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering
2. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls - domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is implicated in suicides and self-harm among the perpetrators and victims.
3. Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related
4. Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation-.
5. Reducing crime in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods–Harold Hill and Hornchurch.
6. improving feelings of safety –through improved communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.

Anti-social behaviour, violence, criminal activities and hate crime have wider impacts to health via its impacts on safety, wellbeing, quality of life, physical activity, education and social activity.

The plan will continue to improve coordinated efforts by the partner agencies in community safety and will impact positively on health and wellbeing of the residents in both short-term and long-term.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

There are no climate change implications. There is a corporate requirement to set out the implications and risks of the decision sought, in the following areas

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 1 Havering Annual strategic assessment 2021
- 2 Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
- 3 MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2021-25

Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan

2022 to 2025

V3

DRAFT

Document Control

Document details

Name	Community Safety Partnership Plan 2022-2025
Version number	V3
Status	
Author	Diane Egan
Lead Officer	Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager
Approved by	Havering Community Safety Partnership
Scheduled review date	

Version history

Version	Change	Date	Dissemination
V0.1	Initial Draft	January 2022	Julie Chandler and Chris McAvoy
V0.2	amended	March 2022	HCSP partners
V0.3		8 August 2022	Neighbourhoods Management Team Leaders briefing Lead Member Briefing
Final			

Approval history

Version	Change	Date	Approving body
Final			

Equality analysis record

Date	Completed by	Review date
February 2022	Diane Egan	May 2023

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 - Appendix 4: Membership of Havering Community Safety Partnership
 - Appendix 5: Violence Reduction Plan
 - Appendix 6: Governance and Structure of Havering Community Safety Partnership

1. Foreword

Thank you for reading the Partnership Plan for improving Community Safety in the London Borough of Havering.

This Community Safety Partnership Plan is produced by the Community Safety and Intelligence team on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership. It sets out the plans and actions that the Partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Strategic Assessment, which is an analysis of the crime and disorder trends in Havering over the last twelve months.

An annual strategic assessment was conducted across Havering in October 2021. In recent years, violent crime has become an increasing concern across the UK, and Havering is no exception to this. In addition, the Council's local intelligence shows that crime, disorder and fear of crime rank very highly in a list of public concerns amongst Havering residents and amongst the wider community that works in and visits the borough. This plan is the result of the focused analysis of the annual strategic assessment process, and sets out actions for the various partnership groups who are charged with bringing this plan to fruition.

Every year we face tough challenges in improving Community Safety but the Covid pandemic and economic climate in recent years has made this more difficult so it is important that we demonstrate to you that the work we do both makes a difference and represents good value.

In light of the challenges, Havering Community Safety Partnership has continued to achieve notable successes in impacting on crime, fear of crime and disorder. Overall, Havering continues to be one of the safest boroughs in London. This plan represents our commitment to ensuring that Havering remains a safe place in which to live, work or visit.

The Community Safety Partnership continues to work closely with Partners across the East Area Basic Command Unit and Mayor of London to tackle crime and disorder.

Andrew Blake-Herbert
Chief Executive
London Borough of Havering
Chair of the HCSP

2. Executive summary

The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) is comprised of five responsible authorities¹ who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. There is also a statutory requirement that the HCSP produces an annual strategic assessment of these issues in coordination with a community safety strategy or plan.

An annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder was conducted across October 2021. The strategic assessment assesses and evaluates the progress towards priorities set out in the previous Community Safety partnership plan, and recommends any changes required to the strategic priorities, if applicable, for the forthcoming years. The strategic assessment has identified six strategic priorities the forthcoming plan.

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1. **Reducing Violence** – Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.
2. **Tackling Violence against Women and Girls** - these thematic areas contain the highest rates of repeat victimisation and domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.
3. **Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related** – a small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes.
4. **Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation**- young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines.
5. **Reducing crime in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods**– Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a

¹ London Borough of Havering, Clinical Commissioning Group, Metropolitan Police, London Fire & Emergency Planning Authority and Probation Service.

high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill and Hornchurch.

6. Improving feelings of safety – Fear of crime is disproportionately high in Havering and impacts on the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough. We aim to tackle this through improved communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.

Havering's identified strategic priorities are broadly aligned to current and emerging regional and national strategies. Both within the national and regional context there continues to be a greater emphasis on prioritisation of crimes that present the highest levels of risk and harm, notably Violence Reduction which includes Violence Against Women and Girls and Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation.

3. Introduction

3.1 Purpose and scope

Each year it is a statutory requirement that Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) across England and Wales must conduct a strategic assessment of crime, disorder, and substance misuse and community safety issues². The purpose of the assessment is to help decision makers set priorities. It is also the key background document used in the development of the Havering CSP Partnership Plan.

A strategic assessment for Havering was completed in October 2021 which included a comprehensive analysis of the level and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse, and changes in the short, medium and long term across Havering. The assessment utilised a wide range of data from appropriate sources. The assessment was structured around the Problem Analysis Triangle elements of victims (*including vulnerable people, facilities and targets*), offenders and locations (*including priority communities*). This approach has enabled the partnership to identify both crosscutting issues and underlying drivers and motivations for offending.

² The Strategic Assessment is an annual statutory requirement for every Community Safety Partnership, as is the production of a local three yearly (annually renewable) strategy or partnership plan – S6 Crime & Disorder Act as amended by S97 and S98 of the Police Reform Act, and as amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006; and S1 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

3.1.1 Havering crime data

Over the previous 12-months, there has been a drop of 4% against the level of Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs) seen in the 2020 Strategic Assessment.

MPS Havering	2020 - 2021	2019 - 2020	2018 - 2019	Variance 20 - 21 vs. 19 - 20	% Change 20 - 21 vs. 19 - 20	% Change 20 - 21 vs. 18 - 19
Total Notifiable Offences	16,785	17,482	19,125	-697	-4%	-12%

When compared to the pre- pandemic period of 2018-19, we see a reduction of 12% in TNOs in Havering.

3.1.2 Police recorded crime summary

The table on the right displays the rate of population for offences per 1,000 comparing Havering, London and England and Wales. The chart shows the TNO rate in London holds the higher rate in comparison to locally and nationally.

The rate of *Violence against the Person* is higher across England and Wales than in London, and the rate in Havering is lower than both. The rates however are similar with only slight variation.

The rate of *Serious Acquisitive* offending is significantly higher in London (16.3) than across England and Wales (10.1) and Havering features between the two (12.5).

Since the last HCSP Strategic Assessment (2020), Havering's TNO rate has remained the same per thousand population. In comparison, London has seen a decrease of 2.2 crimes per thousand residents and England and Wales' saw an increase of 16.3 TNO crimes per thousand population.

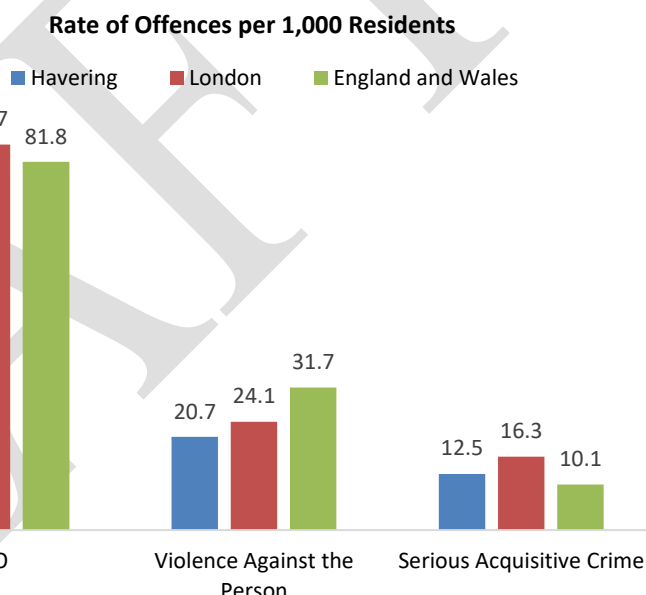


Figure 2.2 Rate per 1,000 Population, MPS & Home Office data

During this time, Havering has seen an increase in *Violence against the Person* of 1.4 crimes per 1000 residents, compared to a rise of 0.4 crimes in London and 5.6 crimes across England and Wales, per thousand of the population.

Havering has seen a slight increase in the rate of *Serious Acquisitive Crimes*, by 2.2, (from 10.3 to 12.5) per 1000 residents, which is higher than the increase in rate London-wide, which saw an raise of 0.9 (from 15.4 to 16.3) per thousand of the population. England and Wales as a whole, saw the highest increase in the rate of *Serious Acquisitive Crimes* by 3.4 (6.7 to 10.1) per thousand of the population.

Overall, Havering's performance by rate of offending has either remained the same or increased. However, where an increase is seen, this has been reflected across London and the UK as a whole.

The data table on the following page shows the current trends for recorded crime in Havering (Metropolitan Police Official Crime Data).

The table shows the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over rolling 12-month periods, proportionate breakdowns against the Havering total, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks among the 32 London boroughs, where 1st is the highest rate of offending (worst) and 32nd is best. The latter is shaded according to quartiles (1st to 8th red, 9th to 16th orange, 17th to 24th yellow and 25th to 32nd green).

The column headed '% of TNO' shows contribute of each crime category to the volume of Total Notifiable Offences in Havering. The category names shown on the left hand side may relate to several types of crime grouped together because of a common feature, such as *hate crime*, or *gun crime*; therefore the *total notifiable offences* figure is not a sum of all other categories shown. The biggest contributors to recorded crime in Havering in the 12-months are *Violence against the Person* (32%, 5,363 offences), *Theft & Handling* excluding M/V crimes (19.1%, 3,200 offences) and *Motor Vehicle Crime* (13.9%, 2,326 offences). Crimes affecting businesses (*Business Crime*, which includes all types of offending, with the main contributor being theft from shops) was also one of the biggest contributors to the recorded crime in Havering (34.1%, 5,718 offences).

Indicators relating to *domestic abuse* appear encouraging, however it must be noted that this must be taken with consideration to victim confidence in reporting matters, as we cannot measure incidents that go un-reported. The level of *DA violence with injury*, similarly to last year, has decreased (-3.6%), in line with the decrease in overall crimes flagged as *domestic abuse* (-2.4%). The level of *DA incidents*, which refers to incidents between partners or family members where no crime has been committed, also saw a decrease by 282 411 incidents, or -6.1%.

Public order offences saw a slight increase of 3.6%, 43 more offences reported compared to last year. The Home Office definition is made up of public fear, alarm or distressing offences, racially or religiously aggravated public fear alarm or distress offences, violent disorder and other state/ public order offences.

Despite the increase in *violence against the person* overall, there was no change in *homicide* offences, with only one being recorded as such in the past 12 months, and *knife offences* fell

by 24.3% (a reduction of 50 offences). There was also a decrease in *robbery offences* of 18.5% seen, particularly *personal robbery* which saw a significant decrease of 21.3% (85 offences less than last year). Additionally, *possession of weapons* has seen a decline compared to the previous year of -16.9% (20 fewer offences). It is apparent that the Government imposed National and Local Lockdowns through this year, may have had an impact on these type of offences due to less people being outside of the home and therefore less people committing an offence of carrying an offensive weapon in a public space. The decrease could also be explained by policing reverting to reactive methods, rather than proactive, as restrictions lifted, and crime levels began to slowly rise again.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of volume of crime, where 1st is the highest rate (worst) and 32nd is the lowest rate (best).

During this period, Havering's highest ranking offences were *Acid Attacks* (=2nd), *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* (5th), and *Theft from Shops* (8th).

Despite this ranking, *Acid Attacks* reported in Havering remain low and have actually decreased from 7 offences during the same period last year, to 3 offences this year (-57.1%). This drastic change in ranking (from 25th to =2nd) can be explained by London as a whole experiencing a vast reduction in this type of crime.

At the last assessment, *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* in Havering ranked 6th highest across London. In the current 12-months, *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicles* have moved up one place in the rank, moving to the 5th worst rank and continues to be in the worst performing quartile. Again, this is not overly reflective as Havering actually experienced a slight decrease in *Theft / Taking of Motor Vehicle* during this period, but provides a fair comparison against the rest of London.

Theft from Shops offences has also moved up on ranking, from 9th to 8th worst in London. Havering experienced a 7% reduction in this type of crime compared to the same period last year, indicating that London as a whole saw a larger reduction, causing Havering to move up a ranking rather than down.

Other than *Acid Attack* offences, Havering also saw drastic movements in rankings for *Gun Crime*, *Serious Group Violence*, *Arson* and *Non-Residential Burglary*.

Gun Crime moved from 24th to 15th, despite only experiencing 3 more offences than the previous year (8.3% increase). *Serious Group Violence* increased from 24th place to 20th (10.7% increase) and *Arson* from 19th to 13th (40% increase). *Non-residential burglary* moved from 26th to 22nd place despite a slight reduction compared to the same period last year. Again, this indicates a larger reduction seen across London than that experienced by Havering.

Encouragingly, at the other end of the scale, Havering saw rankings improve significantly for *Violence against the Person with an Offensive Weapon* offences, *Knife Crime*, *Residential Burglary* and *Criminal Damage*.

Violence against the Person with an Offensive Weapon fell from 24th to 28th, seeing a 15.2% reduction compared to the same period last year. *Knife Crime* fell 3 places, from 27th to 30th due to a 24.3% reduction experienced this year. *Residential Burglary* in Havering also fell 3 places from 25th to 28th, after a notable 44.2% reduction in offences. *Criminal Damage* offences, due to a 7% reduction, fell from 23rd to 26th worst in London.

The position for crimes overall in Havering remains low at 26 out of 32 boroughs.

From looking at the table below and the previous strategic assessment, it can be assumed when assessing the trends that there is a high likelihood to see a continued decrease or similar number of offending for a number of offences which have seen a year on year decreases since 2018/19.

	Oct-20 to Sep- 21	Oct-19 to Sep- 20	Oct-18 to Sep- 19	Variance 19/20 to 20/21	% of TNO	% Change (Oct- Sep 20- 21 vs Oct-Sep 19-20)	% Change (Oct- Sep 20- 21 vs Oct-Sep 18-19)	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
Violence with Injury	1,662	1,649	1,874	13	9.9%	0.8%	-11.3%	24
-of which Domestic Abuse	636	660	685	-24	3.8%	-3.6%	-7.2%	20
-of which an Offensive Weapon was used	112	132	162	-20	0.7%	-15.2%	-30.9%	28
Violence without Injury	3,700	3,531	3,581	169	22.0%	4.8%	3.3%	25
Violence Against Person	5,363	5,181	5,458	181	32.0%	3.5%	-1.7%	24
Homicide	1	1	3	0	0%	0%	-66.7%	= 32
Domestic Abuse Crimes	2,571	2,635	2,582	-64	15.3%	-2.4%	-0.4%	21
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4,364	4,646	4,237	-282	26.0%	-6.1%	3.0%	19
Domestic Abuse	6,935	7,281	6,819	-346	41.3%	-4.8%	1.7%	20
Hate Crime	449	470	473	-21	2.7%	-4.5%	-5.1%	28

Serious Youth Violence	435	393	575	42	2.6%	10.7%	-24.3%	20
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Child Sexual / Criminal Exploitation (CSE / CCE)	75	63	-	12	0.4%	19.0%	-	-
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Gun Crime	39	36	42	3	0.2%	8.3%	-7.1%	= 15
Knife Crime	153	202	309	-50	0.9%	-24.3%	-50.5%	30
Acid Attack Offences	3	7	12	-4	0.0%	-57.1%	-75.0%	= 2
Possession of Weapons	123	148	180	-20	0.7%	-16.9%	-31.7%	24

Rape	172	128	148	44	1.0%	34.4%	16.2%	28
Other Sexual	399	303	312	96	2.4%	31.7%	27.9%	20
Sexual Offences	571	431	460	140	3.4%	32.5%	24.1%	22

Drug Offences	889	1,068	708	-179	5.3%	-16.8%	25.6%	27
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Burglary Dwelling	691	1,239	1,357	-548	4.1%	-44.2%	-49.1%	28
Burglary Non-Dwelling	264	268	563	-4	1.6%	-1.5%	-53.1%	22
Burglary	955	1,507	1,920	-552	5.7%	-36.6%	-50.3%	26

Personal Robbery	314	399	673	-85	1.9%	-21.3%	-53.3%	28
Business Robbery	57	56	64	1	0.3%	1.8%	-10.9%	20
Robbery	371	455	737	-84	2.2%	-18.5%	-49.7%	26

Theft from M/V	981	1,190	1,206	-209	5.8%	-17.6%	-18.7%	29
Theft/Taking of M/V	1,077	1,109	1,382	-32	6.4%	-2.9%	-22.1%	5
Motor Vehicle Crime	2,326	2,686	2,987	-360	13.9%	-13.4%	-22.1%	26

Other Theft & Handling	1,534	1,640	2,072	-106	9.1%	-6.5%	-26.0%	26
Theft from Shops	1,198	1,288	1,330	-90	7.1%	-7.0%	-9.9%	8

Theft of Cycle	140	134	173	6	0.8%	4.5%	-19.1%	30
Theft from Person	328	288	389	40	2.0%	13.9%	-15.7%	28
Theft & Handling	3,200	3,350	3,964	-150	19.1%	-4.5%	-19.3%	25

Business Crime	5,718	6,099	-	-381	34.1%	-6.2%	-	25
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Arson	56	40	61	16	0.3%	40.0%	-8.2%	13
Criminal Damage	1,083	1,164	1,284	-81	6.5%	-7.0%	-15.7%	26
Arson and Criminal Damage	1,139	1,204	1,345	-65	6.8%	-5.4%	-15.3%	24

Public Order Offences	1,224	1,181	1,099	43	7.3%	3.6%	11.4%	27
Total Notifiable Offences	16,785	17,482	19,125	-697	100.0%	-4.0%	-12.2%	26

Source: Metropolitan Police Recorded Crime

3.1.3 Partnership data summary

The data table on the following page presents the current situation and trends for partnership datasets in Havering. The information is derived from the data sharing initiative SafeStats whereby a number of partners are signed up in a bid to share intelligence more widely. The data table includes Metropolitan Police recorded crime data (abbreviated as MPS in the table), British Transport Police (BTP), London Ambulance Service (LAS) and London Fire Brigade (LFB).

Similar to the crime data table in section 2.2, the table shows a variety of data including the volume of crime for each category, numerical and percentage changes over 12-month periods, short term direction of travel and how the rate of crime ranks against the 32 London boroughs per thousand population.

The columns headed 'Variance' and 'Direction of Travel 12 months' highlight changes in the previous 12-months. Performance has varied across categories and service areas, although there have been increases shown in most, with the only reduction being seen in *ASB and Disorder*, with a drop of 79.2% compared to last year.

Significant elevation was seen by British Transport Police, the London Ambulance Service and the London Fire Brigade, across the board. BTP saw an increase of 800% in *Sexual Offences*, 100% in *Robbery*, 50% in *Criminal Damage* and 17.2% in *violent* offences compared to the same period last year. LAS also saw an increase of 234.4% in *Alcohol Related* calls, 231.4%

in *Assaults* and 267.6% in *Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury*. LFB saw a 6.3% increase in *Deliberate Fires in a Primary Location*, however saw a reduction of -45.3% in *Deliberate Fires in a Secondary Location*.

This trend could be explained by the gradual easing of government restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, seeing people returning to work and school, using public transport services again, and visiting hospitality settings, as routines returned to “normal”.

The final column indicates where Havering ranks among the 32 London boroughs in terms of volume of crime / reports, and there is one clear area for which we are in the worst performing quartile. Similarly to previous years, Havering ranks quite highly for deliberate fires reported to the London Fire Brigade, falling slightly from 10th to 12th. This is likely due to the high number of open spaces Havering holds compared to other London boroughs. Havering ranks 10th highest for secondary deliberate fires and 9th for primary deliberate fires. Havering council holds a non-accidental fires working group which identifies relevant partners and pulls together an action plan in the attempt to combat against deliberate fires in the borough.

Our ranking for both BTP and LAS are significant lower compared to other boroughs seeing a ranking of 27th out of 32, for both services.

	Oct-20 to Sep- 21	Oct-19 to Sep-20	Oct-18 to Sep-19	Variance 19/20 to 20/21	% Change (Oct- Sep 20-21 vs Oct- Sep 19-20)	% Change (Oct- Sep 20-21 vs Oct- Sep 18-19)	Rank of Rate MPS (1=worst)
ASB & Disorder (BTP)	78	73	129	5	6.8%	-39.5%	24
ASB (MPS)	1,026	9,885	6,962	8,859	-89.6%	-85.3%	25
Disorder (TFL)	360	437	304	-77	-17.6%	18.4%	23
Housing ASB (LBH HUB / CRM)	1,265	1,451	1,801	-186	-12.8%	-29.8%	N/A
ASB Total	2,369	11,409	8,892	-9,040	-79.2%	-73.4%	N/A
Criminal Damage (BTP)	24	16	29	8	50.0%	-17.2%	11
Criminal Damage (MPS)	1,139	1,204	1,345	-65	-5.4%	-15.3%	24
Criminal Damage	1,163	1,220	1,374	-57	-4.7%	-15.4%	25

Robbery	6	3	11	3	100.0%	-45.5%	27
Sexual Offences	9	1	12	8	800.0%	-25.0%	25
Theft	71	69	102	2	2.9%	-30.4%	23
Violence	34	29	71	5	17.2%	-52.1%	27
Drugs	4	11	18	-7	-63.6%	-77.8%	31
British Transport Police	212	198	358	14	7.1%	-40.8%	27

Alcohol Related	2,003	599	728	1,404	234.4%	175.1%	27
Assaults	1,034	312	432	722	231.4%	139.4%	26
Gun/Knife/Weapon Injury	125	34	53	91	267.6%	135.8%	27
London Ambulance Service***	3,162	945	1,213	2,217	234.6%	160.7%	27

Deliberate Fires (Primary)	34	32	48	2	6.3%	-29.2%	= 9
Deliberate Fires (Secondary)	41	75	85	-34	-45.3%	-51.8%	= 10
London Fire Brigade	75	107	133	-32	-29.9%	-43.6%	12

3.2 Vision

We will continue to reduce risk and harm to local communities and maintain Havering's position as one of the safest boroughs in London. The Community Safety Partnership will make the most efficient use of scarce resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure.

3.3 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the Havering Community Safety Partnership is to reduce crime, disorder, anti-social behaviour and other behaviour negatively affecting the local environment, as well as reducing the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances, reducing the fear of crime and increasing public confidence in our service.

The strategic themes for Havering based on the strategic assessment are set out below:-

3.3.1 Reducing Violence

Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.

Reducing and preventing violence in all its forms is a key priority of the Mayor of London's Police and Crime Plan 2021-25. The Havering Community Safety Partnership has worked with the MOPAC Violence Reduction Unit to develop a Violence Reduction Plan for Havering. Tackling violence requires a multi-agency response and a comprehensive programme of work. The HCSP will establish a Violence Reduction Strategic group to oversee the delivery of the Violence Reduction Action Plan. The Violence Reduction Plan is refreshed annually and can be found in **Appendix 5**.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Establish a Violence Reduction Strategic group.
- The Provision of a night marshal service in Romford Town Centre.
- Continued development of the Safe and Sound partnership to tackle crime and disorder linked to the day and night time economy
- Targeted days of action in identified violence hotspots
- Improved use of Knife Crime Prevention orders in Havering

3.3.2 Tackling Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

All women and girls should be able to live their lives in safety and confidence but sadly harassment, abuse and violence remains a part of everyday experience for many. Equally, women and girls should be able to have confidence that the police and criminal justice service will treat them professionally.

Domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and Violence against Women and Girls contains the highest rates of repeat victimisation. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.

The Government launched a Tackling violence against women and girls strategy in July 2021. The Strategy highlighted a number of key themes-

- Prioritising Prevention
- Supporting Victims
- Pursuing Perpetrators
- Strengthening the System

Havering's current VAWG strategy ends in 2022. The Council, through the VAWG strategic group will work with partners across the Borough to refresh the VAWG delivery plan to ensure it includes all the recommendations within the Government VAWG strategy and Domestic Abuse Bill 2021.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Refresh of a 3 year VAWG action plan
- Recommissioning of Refuge provision within Havering
- Strengthening of the Independent Domestic Violence Advocacy Service for Havering
- Relaunch of the Domestic Abuse Champions Scheme
- Provision of Domestic Abuse awareness training
- Commissioning of a Domestic Abuse Perpetrator programme for Havering
- Delivery of a weekly Domestic Abuse Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (DVMARAC) to ensure high risk victims of domestic abuse are identified and supported.

3.3.3 Reducing reoffending

A small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Drug offences was responsible for 5.3%; burglary was responsible for 5.7% and Motor vehicle crime for 13.9% of all TNOs in the most recent strategic assessment. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes. It is important to note that, whilst offender management is core business of the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Secure Estate, achieving reductions in reoffending with the most prolific and persistent offenders requires the cooperation of a variety of agencies in order to address the many challenges that these offenders face. The London Borough of Havering is committed to supporting those who want take a positive path in life, regardless of their previous history. We believe that all adults have choices to make in life, and it is part of our role to work with partnerships and families to help ex-offenders choose a positive pathway. The Reducing Reoffending Group will make the most efficient use of resources through partnership working, sharing knowledge of what works, replicating good practice and being data driven and intelligence led in our approach with a managed and accountable delivery structure. Those offenders that cause greatest concern and risk of harm to the borough will be kept in scope through our risk management panels. Individuals who fail to comply and continue to engage in criminal activity will leave us no choice but to pursue all enforcement options at our disposal.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Development of a 3 year reducing reoffending action plan for Havering
- Provision of the Integrated Offender Management Scheme and associated risk panel
- Provision of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA).
- Roll out of ECINs case management system to enhance information sharing with partners.
- Continued provision of the Council funded police team to tackle know offenders within Havering.

3.3.4 Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation

Young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang's activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines. Whilst serious youth violence only equates to 2.6% of all TNOs in Havering, the impact of criminal exploitation on the lives of young people and their families is long lasting. Police data shows that London recorded its worst-ever annual death toll from teenage homicides, with a total of 30 boys and young men killed in 2021. Havering continue to work closely with partners across the Borough to identify and support those young people at risk of being drawn into gang activity and county lines. The Council has established strong partnerships to tackle child sexual exploitation and serious group violence and will continue to deliver this work through the Multi agency Child Exploitation (MACE) group and Serious Group Violence (SGV) panel. The HCSP will explore priorities with the Health and Wellbeing Board and Borough Partnership at borough level and explore joint working opportunities with the North East London Integrated Care System.

Work in this area will be overseen by the Violence Reduction Strategic group and forms part of the Violence Reduction plan set out in **Appendix 5**.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Delivery of the monthly Serious Group Violence Panel
- Delivery of the monthly Multi Agency Child Exploitation panel
- Further development of the Havering Vulnerability Index to identify young people at risk of exploitation.
- The recommissioning of a Mentoring Service for young people at risk of Serious Youth Violence and Criminal Exploitation.
- Awareness raising with Young people and families of the risk of being drawn into exploitation
- Delivery of the Havering Junior Citizens Scheme
-

3.3.5 Reducing crime and Anti-Social Behaviour in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods

Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill. Targeted work is currently being delivered in Romford Town Centre (RTC) through the multi-agency RTC problem solving group. The group is able to use analysis of police and partnership data to make better use of resources to tackle crime and disorder at key times. This has led to improved policing resources to tackle crime associated with the day and night time economy. The Council have introduced a tactical enforcement team to support the work of our police partners. In addition to this the Council continues to invest in a council funded police team and improved CCTV in town centres across the Borough. A fortnightly multi agency tasking meeting is in place to ensure appropriate and timely tasking of council and partner enforcement resources to tackle emerging hotspots and anti-social behaviour.

The Strategic Assessment highlighted that there were 2,369 reports of anti – social behaviour (ASB) in Havering. ASB has a detrimental effect on victims and people living in the wider neighbourhoods. The Council is committed to tackling ASB in all forms and supporting vulnerable victims. The Council has established a Community Multi Agency Risk Assessment

Conference to ensure vulnerable victims of ASB are supported and appropriate action is taken against identified perpetrators.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- A proposal to refresh CCTV within the Borough to relocate the CCTV control room and upgrade cameras in Town Centre and vulnerable hotspot areas
- A refresh of the Councils ASB policy to ensure Improved use of ASB powers across the Borough
- Improved tasking of partnership enforcement resources across the Borough
- Delivery of the monthly Community MARAC to support vulnerable victims of ASB
- Establishment of further Problem solving groups in identified hotspot areas.

3.3.6 Improving feelings of safety and Public Confidence

Community Safety remains a consistent concern for residents in Havering. The recent budget consultation identified Community Safety as the number one priority for residents. Fear of crime is historically disproportionately high in Havering.

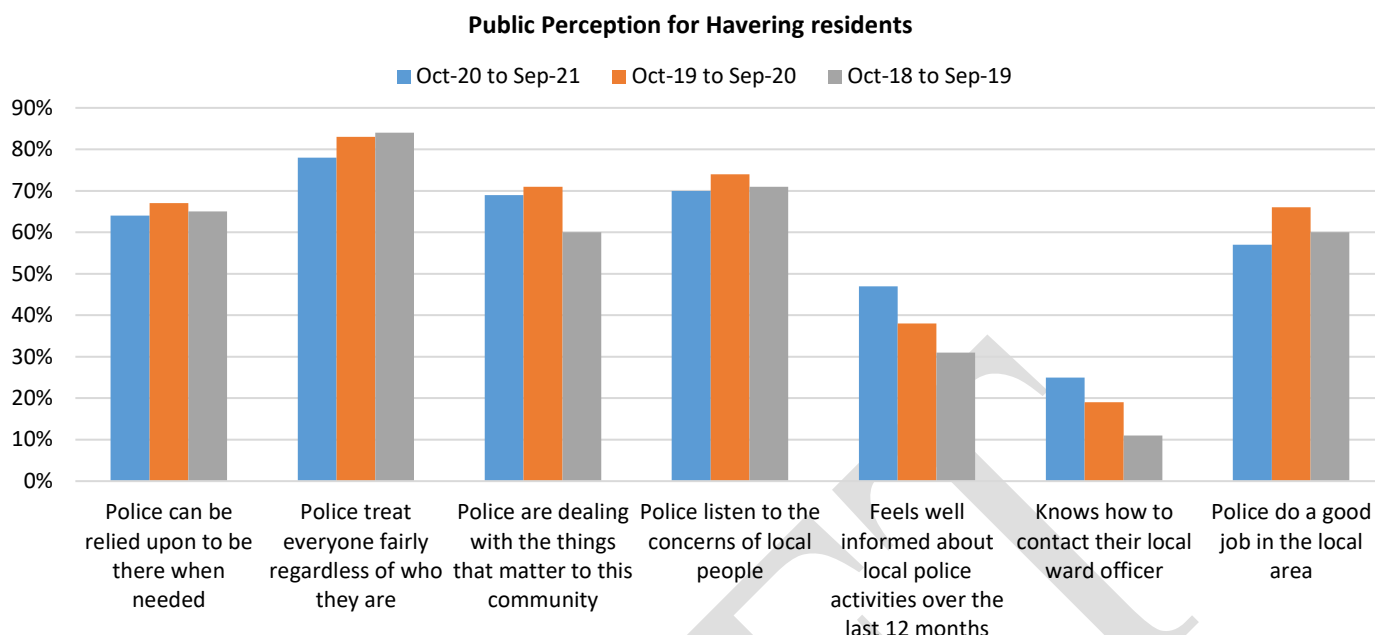
To support local decision making around victim care and public opinion, MOPAC conduct both victim satisfaction and public perception surveys (User Satisfaction Surveys) quarterly, and publish the results on their Public Voice Dashboard. From these finding, we are able to compare and contrast public opinion across the Metropolitan Police Service as a whole and individual boroughs. Though these surveys only cover the opinions of victims of crime and their levels of satisfaction with police dealings, this is a good indicator of public confidence in the police.

In the first graph below, comparisons have been made across the past three years, where seven key statements were posed to Havering residents. The percentages given were the level of agreement with each statement.

It can be seen from these figures that five of the seven statements, focussing on reliability, fair treatment, listening to and dealing with community concerns and generally doing a good job in Havering, a drop in confidence levels compared to last year was seen.

Assumptions could be made as to why this may be, including that due to the COVID pandemic, police staffing levels have not been at optimal strength, or high profile police cases may have had an impact on the opinions of the public.

However, a significant rise was seen, despite figures remaining low, in the numbers agreeing that residents felt well informed when it came to policing activities and confidence in contacting local ward officers.



In September 2021, the Metropolitan Police Service launched “Street Safe”, a platform where members of the public can anonymously speak out about public places where they have felt or feel unsafe, because of environmental issues, e.g. street lighting, abandoned buildings or vandalism and/or because of some behaviours, such as being followed or verbally abused. The council will use this data to inform service delivery and tasking of resources.

The Council is committed to ensuring that residents are well informed in relation to crime and disorder in Havering, that residents feel listened to and that their concerns are acted upon. Improved communications with partner agencies and key groups across the Borough will take place through new and established networks such as Police Ward Panels, Neighbourhood Watches and the Safer Neighbourhood Board. As we emerge from COVID restrictions we hope to be able to deliver more face to face roadshows and public events to raise awareness of crime prevention. The Council is also committed to improving information sharing in relation to Community Safety through our social media networks. We will roll out OWL, a one-to-many communications system by which the police and partner agencies can share up to date information with registered residents on crime and disorder in Havering.

Key areas of work for the next year will include

- Refresh of the Annual Community Safety Partnership Communications Plan.
- Delivery of an annual crime survey to inform the refresh of the Community Safety Plan
- Continued support for the Havering Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Roll out of OWL in Havering.
- Delivery of Community Engagement roadshows

3.4 Timescales

The Partnership Plan is a three-year plan which is refreshed annually as part of the Strategic Assessment process. We are in the first year of this plan which is due to end by March 2025.

3.5 Related documents

The work of the community safety partnership is closely linked with a number of other strategies in Havering. These links are detailed in the action plan attached at the end of this document; furthermore **Appendix 2** lists all related strategies and documents relevant to this plan.

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4. Authorisation and communication

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998, amended by the Police and Justice Act 2006, places a duty on responsible authorities to produce a three-yearly (annually renewable) Community Safety Partnership Plan.

The partnership plan is authorised to the Havering Community Safety Partnership and a final draft requires approval by all representatives of the responsible authorities (see Appendix 4), before it is made publicly available on the [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#).

5. Implementation and monitoring

The strategic themes will be implemented and monitored through the existing Havering Community Safety Partnership structure and delivery model. Each sub-group and operational group of the Havering Community Safety Partnership will retain a strong link to the strategic themes and will use the strategic assessment to develop specific action plans and performance monitoring frameworks. Quarterly reports on progress against key themes will be provided to the HCSP. An annual report will be provided to Cabinet as part of the annual refresh of the Community Safety Plan.

The Havering Community Safety Partnership Board oversees the wider delivery and implementation. This group also is responsible for long term strategic work. The second tier of the HCSP structure contains the priority delivery groups and the third tier contains the operational sub-groups, as outlined below – these are all accountable to the Havering Community Safety Partnership Board.

See **Appendix 6** for the HCSP structure chart.

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See **Appendix 6** for the HCSP structure chart.

8. Evaluation and review

The next evaluation of the partnership plan will commence in Quarter 4 2022-23 as part of the wider Strategic Assessment process for Community Safety.

This is the first year of a new rolling strategy and our performance targets from the Mayor's Office of Policing and Crime (MOPAC) are set out following the Action Plan at the end of this document. The performance targets include those set out in the Police and Crime Plan for London, and the key local outcomes which are linked to MOPAC crime prevention fund spend.

9. Further information

Please contact Diane Egan, Community Safety and Development Manager on 01708 on 017082927 or by email at diane.egan@havering.gov.uk

Appendix 1: Equality Analysis



EqHIA-HCSP
Community safety pla

Appendix 2: Related Documents

Local Documents

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategies
 - Serious Group Violence Strategy 2017-2022(ending)
 - Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy 2017-2022 (ending)
- Havering Corporate Vision
- Havering Strategic Assessment of Crime, Disorder and Anti-Social Behaviour 2021

National and Pan-London Documents

- Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Reform of anti-social behaviour powers
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Mayoral Strategy on Violence against Women & Girls 2018-2021 (ending)
- Government national strategy on Tackling Violence against Women and Girls 2021
- MOPAC Policing and Crime Plan 2021-25 (consultation draft)
- MOPAC Safer Neighbourhood Boards Guidance
- MOPAC Strategic Ambitions for London: Gangs and Serious Youth Violence (expired) – see HM Government national strategy on Ending Gang Violence and Exploitation

Appendix 3: Data Sources

Data sources used for the Annual Strategic Assessment

Data	Type	Source
Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime London Borough Dashboards	Performance Data	https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-research
Official Crime Data	Performance Data	Login Required https://iquanta.projectfusion.com/share/ , Met Metropolitan Police internal data system Metstats2
Official Crime, LAS, LFB and TFL Data	Record Level Data	Login Required https://safestats.london.gov.uk/
Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS), Crime Data	Record Level Data	Metropolitan Police internal data
Metropolitan Police Ward Data	Location Data	www.met.police.uk
Havering Council Data	Record Level Data	Havering council internal data systems

Ward information and outcomes can also be found at www.police.uk

Appendix 4: Membership of the Havering Community Safety Partnership

Responsible Authorities (those required to be involved by statute)

- London Borough of Havering (including Public Health)
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Metropolitan Police
- London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority
- Probation Service

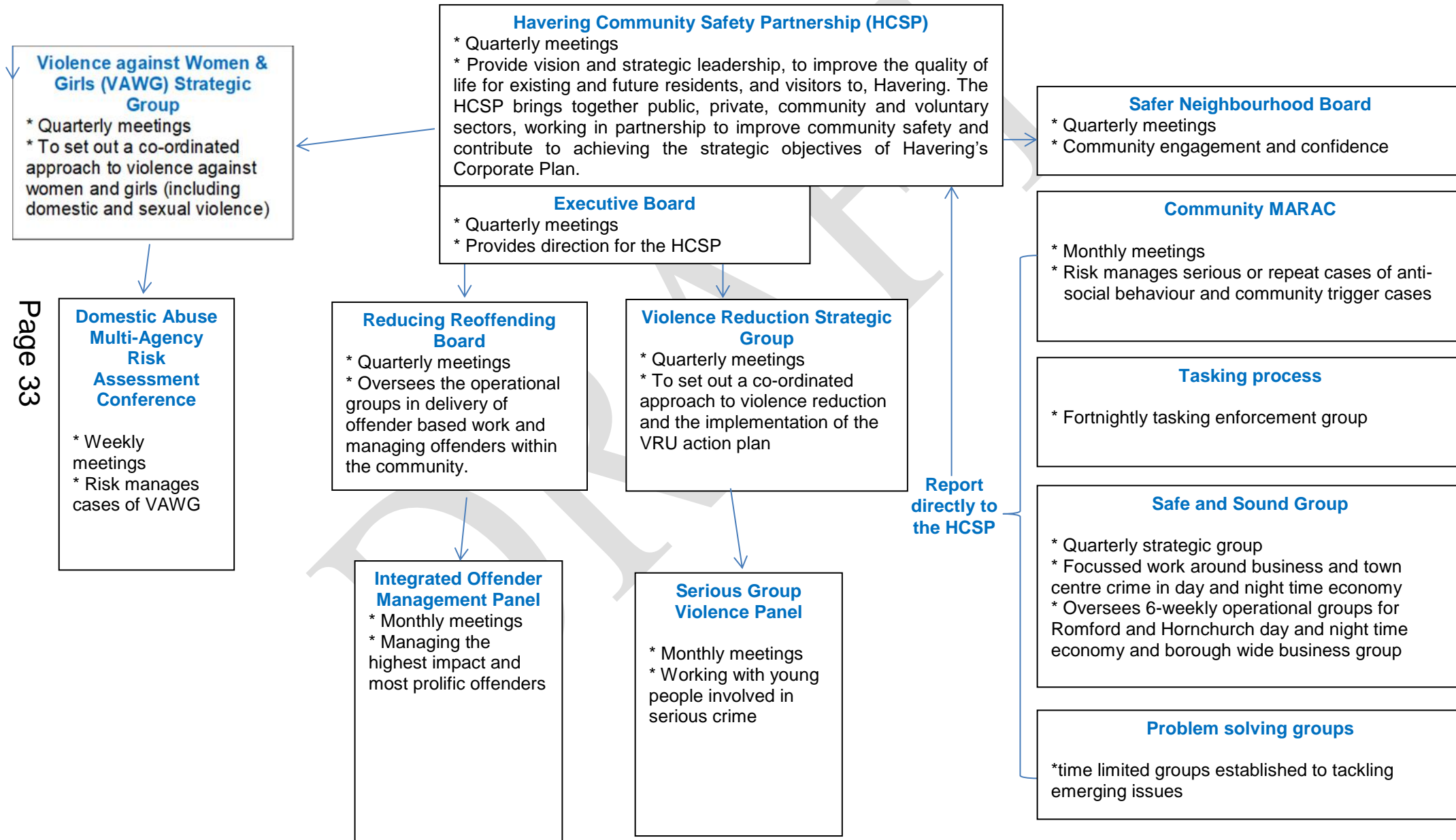
Other Organisations

- Barking, Havering and Redbridge University Trust
- Greater London Authority Member
- Victim Support
- Havering Women's Aid
- Job Centre Plus
- Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC)
- North East London Foundation Trust
- Safer Neighbourhood Board

Appendix Five - Violence Reduction Action Plan

[85. Apendix 1 Havering Violence Reduction Action Plan 002.pdf](#)

Appendix 6: Governance and structure of the Havering Community Safety Partnership



DRAFT

Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	<i>Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2022-25</i>
Lead officer:	<i>Diane Egan Community Safety and Intelligence Manager</i>
Approved by:	<i>Chris McAvoy HOS Community Safety and Enforcement Neighbourhoods Director : Barry Francis</i>
Date completed:	<i>14: 02: 2022 Updated 01:09:22</i>
Scheduled date for review:	<i>September 2023</i>

Please note that the Corporate Policy & Diversity and Public Health teams require at least **5 working days** to provide advice on EqHIAs.

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	No
Did you seek advice from the Public Health team?	No
Does the EqHIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

Please note that EqHIAs are **public** documents and must be made available on the Council's [EqHIA webpage](#).

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@haverling.gov.uk thank you.

1. Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EqHIA and ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact EqHIA@havering.gov.uk for advice from either the Corporate Diversity or Public Health teams. Please refer to the Guidance in Appendix 1 on how to complete this form.

About your activity

1	Title of activity	<i>Havering Community Safety Partnership, Partnership Plan 2022-25</i>		
2	Type of activity	<i>Multi-agency plan to tackle crime and disorder in Havering co-ordinated by the Community Safety and Intelligence Team</i>		
3	Scope of activity	<i>- to reduce crime and disorder in Havering based on key priorities agreed by the Havering Community Safety Partnership</i> <i>-</i>		
4a	Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?	No	If the answer to <u>any</u> of these questions is 'YES', please continue to question 5.	If the answer to <u>all</u> of the questions (4a, 4b & 4c) is 'NO', please go to question 6.
4b	Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?	Yes		
4c	Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?	Yes		
5	If you answered YES:	Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document. Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
6	If you answered NO:	<i>Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EqHIA. This is essential in case the activity is challenged under the Equality Act 2010.</i> <i>Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.</i>		

Completed by:	<i>Diane Egan Community Safety and Intelligence manager</i>
Date:	<i>14.02.2022</i>

2. The EqHIA – How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on people?

Background/context:

Havering council Community Safety and Intelligence Team co-ordinates and leads on the development of policies and strategies (on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership, from here on HCSP) which aim to improve the quality of life for all people in Havering. This is achieved by creating a safer environment, contributing to a clean, safe and proud borough. We aim to deliver efficient, high quality services that represent excellent value for money.

Organisation and staffing – we work closely with key partners, including the Metropolitan Police, National Probation Service, London Fire and Rescue Service, Clinical Commissioning Group and Mayors Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), to tackle crime and disorder within Havering. Each of these organisations have equality and diversity policies in place and are part of the HCSP governance. Priority areas of work are identified through rigorous needs analyses which are agreed annually and discussed with partners.

Services to the community – HCSP is comprised of five responsible authorities (LB Havering, Metropolitan Police, Probation and CRC, London Fire and Rescue Service and Clinical Commissioning Group) who, by law, are required to work together to tackle crime, disorder, substance misuse and reoffending. As stated under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 'without prejudice to any other obligation imposed upon it – exercise its function with due regard to the need to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area'. The act reinforces that tackling crime should be a partnership matter and organisations should achieve a shared strategy, with the local authority required to establish the Community Safety Partnership.

The Community Safety Partnership must prepare a joint strategic assessment which analyses levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse; changes in the levels and patterns of crime; and why these have occurred. This is a requirement of The Crime and Disorder (Formulation and Implementation of Strategy) Regulations 2007, amended in 2011. Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 ensures partners have the power to share information relevant to the completion of a strategic assessment – power to share information for the purpose of reducing crime and disorder, strengthened by Schedule 9 (5) of the Police and Justice Act which introduced a duty on the aforementioned agencies. This duty (section 17A) requires the sharing of depersonalised data.

Furthermore, there is a statutory requirement that the HCSP produce and implement a strategy for the reduction of crime and disorder in the area (including anti-social behaviour and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment in contravention of laws); and a strategy for combatting the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in the area as required by the Police and Justice Act 2006. The annual strategic assessment guides the partnership as to the priorities, based on analysis and information available, and highlights where there are gaps in information of service provision which may impact adversely on specific locations or communities. The strategic assessment is the background document which assists the formulation of the strategy (partnership plan).

The strategic assessment and partnership plan are then used by HCSP to prioritise and allocate resources in respect of preventing crime and disorder. The partnership provides services which are designed to 1) prevent residents and visitors to Havering becoming victims of crime or anti-social behaviour, and protecting those at-risk of further victimisation; 2) manage offenders or those at-risk of becoming involved in crime, and to provide services designed to increase the likelihood of desistance from crime; and 3) focus on geographical areas which suffer disproportionately from higher levels of crime and disorder.

The strategic priorities of the HCSP for next three years (2022-25) are as follows:

1. Reducing Violence – Violence against the person is responsible for 32% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering and is a key demand driver across Council departments and partnership agencies.
2. Tackling Violence against Women and Girls - these thematic areas contain the highest rates of repeat victimisation and domestic abuse is responsible for 41.3% of all total notifiable crimes in Havering. Confidence among these groups with the Criminal Justice System and support networks overall is low.

3. Reducing reoffending, especially substance misuse and group related – a small proportion of offenders account for a high proportion of solved crimes. Alcohol and drugs are significant enhancers contributing to violence and serious acquisitive crimes. Small groups of offenders known to one another are disproportionately responsible for low volume but more harmful serious crimes.
4. Tackling Serious Youth Crime and criminal exploitation- young people are especially vulnerable to being drawn into gang activity, criminal exploitation and County Lines.
5. Reducing crime in our Town centres and other identified vulnerable neighbourhoods– Romford and key facilities concentrated within its boundaries account for a high proportion of all crimes and community safety problems. Similar vulnerable hotspots have been identified in Harold Hill and Hornchurch.
6. Improving feelings of safety – Fear of crime is disproportionately high in Havering and impacts on the quality of life of those who live and work in the Borough. We aim to tackle this through improved communications particularly around awareness of crime prevention and self-awareness regarding safety.

The existing Partnership Plan which expires as of the 31st March 2021. Whilst some aspects of the service may change, with regards to funding allocations and commissioned services, the individuals and group likely to be impacted on will remain largely unchanged.

**Expand box as required*

Who will be affected by the activity?

Staff individuals and groups – community safety can affect everybody, including members of staff across the wider HCSP. Approximately 70% of staff members reside within the local community, and the remaining are commuting to Havering, therefore all are likely to be affected by the proposal to a higher or lesser degree. The impact on staff has therefore been considered as part of the community sections.

Community individuals and groups (including voluntary organisations) – community safety can affect everybody including local residents, those working, educated in or visiting the borough, and businesses. The risk and potential risk for victimisation, or becoming involved in offending, can vary by crime problem (i.e. burglary, violent crime), location, socio-economic status, age, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation and disability for example.

The rate of total recorded crime in Havering, that is crime reported to police and subsequently recorded as an official crime, is below the regional average for London. Havering was the 7th safest borough regionally of 32 at the last strategic assessment. However, it should be noted that the recorded rate of Domestic Abuse (13th best), Serious Youth Violence (13th best,) and Violence against the person (9th best) and Sexual Offences (11th best) performed less favourably in a regional context. This demonstrates that whilst overall crime is below average, when divided into specific areas we can identify variations in the level and type of need. In the case of Havering, there is greater level of identified need affecting women and children.

As previously stated, the analysis of the strategic assessment is key to identifying varying degrees of risk and need, which takes into consideration offenders' and victims' main protected characteristics, types of problems, geographical variations and local prevalence.

Community

According to the 2021 Census the total resident population for the London Borough of Havering was 262,000. This is a 10.4% increase on 10 years ago. This is above the national average (6.6%) and the London average (7.7%), but we are one of the lower increases in East London, which has seen significant population increases. We have seen the smallest increase in East Area; Barking & Dagenham's population has increased by 17.7% and Redbridge's by 11.2%.

We have seen significant increases in our younger population; there are 19.7% more young people aged under 15 than there were, four times the national average increase of 5%. Children and young people (up to 24) account for 30% of our population. According to the latest data (2019/20) from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, Child Poverty affects 34% of children in Havering.

We have also seen a significant 21% increase in our population aged 30-44, which is not seen in the regional or national picture. 18% of Havering's population is aged 65+. While the country's older population has boomed in the last decade, Havering has only seen a 9.3% increase in this group, half the national rate.

Havering has higher levels of employment than the national and regional averages. Locally 82.4% of the population were in employment in the 2021/22 financial year, compared to 75.2% across London and England. As of July 2022, 3.6% of the population were claiming out-of-work benefits, below the London average of 4.7% and in line with the national average of 3.7%

Havering is ranked 179th of 317 local authorities in the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, this is an improvement from the 2015 index. Only one Lower Super Output Area falls within the 10% most deprived nationally, within the Gooshays ward. We rank within the worst 100 local authorities for the deprivation areas of crime and Education, Skills & Training.

Updated data on demographics and housing will be available in the next tranches of census data, expected later in the year.

Data sources: <https://www.haveringdata.net/jsna/> (This is Havering: a demographic and socioeconomic profile; Mental Health JSNA).

We currently do not have access to in-depth crime data from the MPS via direct access to the police computer. Therefore we have relied on data from previous strategic assessments to inform this equality impact assessment

Havering shows that:

- Crime victimisation rates are above average for those aged 15-50, with the peak ages for victims being 18-30. Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British residents suffer disproportionately higher rates of all types of crime.
- 54% of all those accused of crime are between the ages of 18 and 34. Offending peaks in adolescence and remains higher than average from ages 17-24.
- Males accounted for 81% of offenders.
- Those who commit crime in Havering are likely to have a number of needs relating to, for example, education, training and employment, finances and being

able to manage on the money they have, alcohol misuse or dependency, drug misuse or dependency and emotional wellbeing and mental health.

- Gender based violence is estimated to affect 9,780 women aged 16-59 annually in Havering. Women in pregnancy are at higher risk of becoming domestic violence victims.
- Violence against women and girls and domestic abuse (affecting 16-59) is estimated to impact on 13% of Havering's total population.
- Triangulation of health and ambulance data alongside police recorded crime data reveals that as much as 75% of physical assaults are not reported to and recorded by the police. This is particularly notable for offences involving 18-25 year olds which take place within the night time economy.
- Serious violence and street crime, such as robbery, disproportionately affects young people in Havering with 50% of victims being aged 11-21 despite accounting for less than 20% of the population. This age group also accounted for more than 65% of offenders who carried out such crimes.
- Burglary affects all households, however, those households which are owner-occupied and headed by adults aged 30 and over were more likely to be victimised than younger headed households and private or socially rented households in Havering.
- Vehicle owners aged 25-34 were more at-risk of becoming victims of vehicle crime than older drivers. Males in particular are disproportionately represented, accounting for 75% of reporting victims.
- Anti-social behaviour, and repeated calls for assistance for anti-social matters, occurred disproportionately in areas of social housing (26% of calls in social housing areas which account for 10% of properties in Havering).
- It was identified that a number of crime and disorder problems are chronically underreported and therefore only limited information was available, this includes:
 - Domestic abuse and sexual violence – it is estimated from the Crime Survey for England and Wales that just 22% of domestic abuse victims will notify the police whilst less than a fifth of rape victims are believed to report to police.
 - Hate crimes – crimes which are motivated by prejudice of race, religion, faith, sexual orientation or disability for example are rarely reported. It is estimated less than 10% of such crimes are reported to police. There were 351 crimes reported to and recorded by police in Havering in the last 12-months, the majority being racially and religiously aggravated. There were 35 reports of homophobic and 15 reports of disability hate crimes.
- Crimes affecting businesses, particularly shoplifting – it is estimated that 91% of shoplifting offences go unreported to police (British Retail Crime Survey 2015), however, those businesses which did report crimes witnessed high levels of repeat victimisation (75%).
- Female Genital Mutilation - 20 maternities identified FGM of women residing in Havering in the last year. The largest population groups from countries which practice FGM in the UK were from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and Uganda. The 2011 Census estimated that 1.4% of Havering residents were born in the aforementioned nations.

- Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage – it is identified from national datasets that those most likely to be affected are from South Asian countries (Bangladesh, India and Pakistan). Just 6 incidents have been reported to and recorded by police in Havering in the previous four years. According to the 2011 Census, 1.7% of Havering residents were born in the aforementioned countries, whilst a total of 5.3% of residents self-defined as being Asian or Asian British and Mixed Asian and White.

Data sources: Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder for Havering 2016 version, Violence Against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2016, MOPAC Hate Crime Dashboard, Female Genital Mutilation Datasets HSCIC

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**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Age: Consider the full range of age groups		
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		Overall impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people 14-24 disproportionately represented as both victims and offenders of crime. It is important that victim and offender interventions are designed with young people in mind. • The 0-17 age group is projected to increase notably in Havering, including the peak offending years (which are 14-17). There is an associated risk that reported crime levels will increase as a result if there is no plan to address key risk and protective factors of youth offending. • The Youth Justice Plan for Havering addresses risk factors associated with offending and victimization of children and young people (poor parental supervision, families with attitudes that condone anti-social behaviour and criminality, low income, poor housing, low achievement beginning in primary school, aggressive behaviour, living in disadvantaged communities for example). • By the time offenders come to the notice of community safety partnership services (typically between the ages of 13-18), the opportunity for early prevention and intervention may have been missed. • Adverse childhood experiences, including abuse by adults, time spent in public care and domestic abuse, can disproportionately impact on risk of offending and victimization in later years. • Since the last EIA the council has introduced a Safeguarding Adolescents team to identify those young people at risk of being drawn into crime, to offer appropriate support and diversionary activities • MOPAC funds have been used to commission a young people's
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

		<p>mentoring service for those at risk of criminal exploitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOPAC funds have been used to provide a restorative justice service for young victims of crime based in the youth justice service. • Violence reduction unit funding has been used to provide additional youth workers in identified hotspot areas • Violence reduction unit funding has been used to provide workshops by Street Doctors to raise awareness of the risk of Knife crime and opportunities for first aid intervention in crisis. • Priority areas of the HCSP are focused on crime and disorder problems which adversely affect children and young people.
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**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

- Early Help services
- Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
- Serious Group Violence Strategy and Serious Group Violence Panel
- Troubled Families
- Youth Justice Plan
- Youth Justice Service and Safeguarding Adolescents team
- Commissioned services for Youth Mentoring

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Havering Data Intelligence Hub
- Youth Justice Board: Risk and Protective Factors Report

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Disability: Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical mental, sensory and progressive conditions

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive		<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Information that would be useful for strategic analysis and service provision remains underdeveloped in respect of disability, with crime and incident data significantly underreported.</p> <p>Qualitative research shows that those with disabilities are more likely to be targeted for hate crime, financial and sexual abuse and exploitation (i.e. labour).</p> <p>Access to police crime data has not improved since the previous EIA</p>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

		<p>despite. This is a pan London issue and the chair of the HCSP has written to MOPAC to seek improvements.</p> <p>Met Police Hate crime data is available with a Disability flag via the Safer Neighborhood Dashboard however reported numbers are low with only 11(eleven) reported cases in Havering in 2021</p>
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Social Behaviour Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), Cohesion Strategy. Safer Neighbourhoods Dashboard – London Datastore 		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
Sources used: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice) - Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		

Protected Characteristic - Sex/gender: Consider both men and women		
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		Overall impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males and females experience similar proportions of crime overall, however, there are notable differences by type of crime. • Gender based violence (significant proportions of domestic abuse) and sexual violence disproportionately affect women (predominantly within the broad age range 16-59). Domestic abuse services for women include refuge provision, support group and Independent domestic violence advocates. • Stranger and alcohol-related violence occurring within public spaces (night time economy) and serious group/gang violence disproportionately affects men (predominantly under the age of 24). Night Marshalls have been introduced to act as additional visible guardians in Romford Town centre to deter violent crime. • Males account for over 80% of all offenders, therefore services to address and support offenders should bear this in mind. • A dedicated men's service for male victims of domestic abuse
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

		has been introduced as it was identified that men were not accessing the traditional support services which were seen as women only.
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		

Evidence:

- Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at-risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution.
- Equality Impact Assessment for Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services
- Commissioned services for victims of domestic abuse
- Commissioned services to address violence within the night time economy (Street Triage), and Safe and Sound Night Time Economy group
- Reducing Reoffending Strategy, Equality Impact Assessment and Action Plan
- Violence reduction action plan and commissioned services

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)
- Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive		Overall impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BME groups are disproportionately represented as victims of crime generally, and in particular crime motivated by racial and religious prejudice, and targeting of Asian households for Asian gold. • There is no specific service which serves to protect BME groups in Havering, however, there is a BME forum which is represented at the Safer Neighbourhood Board. • There is BME specific provision in respect of Domestic Abuse in Havering. • A growing BME community in Havering, particularly within the
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

		<p>Black African group, may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by disproportionate growth in incidence and prevalence of crime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Police Hate crime data is available with a Racist and Religious flag via the Safer Neighborhood Dashboard reported with only 379 reported cases in Havering in 2021
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference - 1x Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) case load reserved in prioritising domestic abuse affecting BME victims in Havering bases in Havering women's aid - Cohesion Strategy for Havering 		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
<p>Sources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment - Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS) - Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile - Safer Neighbourhoods Dashboard – London Datastore 		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		

Protected Characteristic - Religion/faith: Consider people from different religions or beliefs including those with no religion or belief		
Please tick (✓) the relevant box:		<p>Overall impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped and underreported in Havering. Qualitative research identifies that individuals with particular religious beliefs are more likely to be victims of hate incidents and hate crime. The changing dimension of faith which may result from a growing BME community in Havering may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by a growth in the volume and prevalence of hate crime. There are clear gaps in data and reporting that need to be addressed and the partnership will be taking steps to engage with people from all religious groups and those with no religious belief to address those gaps.
Positive		
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Met Police Hate crime data is available with 379 reported cases in Havering in 2021 with a Racist and Religious flag and 22 with a Faith flag .
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
Evidence: Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC), - Cohesion Strategy in development for Havering		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
Sources used: - An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice) - Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment - Safer Neighbourhoods Dashboard – London Datastore		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		

Protected Characteristic - Sexual orientation: Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual		
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally LGBT groups are much less likely to report hate incidents or hate crimes. Qualitative research found that this protected characteristic was more likely to be targeted as victims of hate crime, violence and domestic abuse. Whilst underreporting is significant and volume of reported cases are low, there are specialist services available to LGBT residents of Havering, including a liaison police officer and same-sex domestic abuse services. <i>Met Police Hate crime data is available with a Homophobic flag however reported numbers are low with 47 reported cases in Havering in 2021.</i>
Positive		
Neutral	✓	
Negative		
		<i>*Expand box as required</i>

Evidence:

- Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC).
- Cohesion Strategy for Havering
- LGBT Police Officer within Havering
- LGBT support services available for victims of domestic abuse in same-sex relationships

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)
- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Safer Neighbourhoods Dashboard – London Datastore

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Positive

☐

Neutral

☒

Negative

☐
Overall impact:

- Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally this protected characteristic is less likely to report victimisation, including hate incidents or hate crimes.
- Met Police Hate crime data is available with a transgender flag however reported numbers are low with 4 reported cases in Havering in 2021.

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

- Anti-Social Behaviour Panel and Community Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (ASBMARAC),
- Cohesion Strategy for Havering

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- An overview of Hate Crime in England and Wales (Home Office, ONS and Ministry of Justice)
- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Safer Neighbourhoods Dashboard – London Datastore

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

☐
☒
☐
Overall impact:

Services provided by Havering Community Safety Partnership are inclusive to all marital status'. In terms of community safety partnership issues, married/civil partners (or separated) are most notably overrepresented within domestic abuse crimes, given their nature. Domestic abuse services are available to everyone regardless of marital status.

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

- Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at-risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution.
- Equality Impact Assessment for Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy, maternity and paternity: Consider those who are pregnant and those who are undertaking maternity or paternity leave

Please tick (✓)
the relevant box:

Overall impact:

Positive	✓	This protected characteristic has been identified as at higher risk of domestic abuse. Previous research has identified that as much as 30% of domestic abuse begins during pregnancy, therefore, requiring capacity within maternity and pre-natal services to identify risks and refer appropriately to relevant support services.
Neutral		
Negative		

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:

- Violence against Women & Girls Strategy, Strategic Group and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – established to identify, support and protect people at-risk of domestic abuse, sexual violence, FGM, honour based violence and forced marriage, sexual exploitation and prostitution.
- Equality Impact Assessment for Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and Commissioned Services
- Domestic Abuse Policy for BHRUT and Havering CCG
- Independent Domestic Abuse Advisor within Queens hospital
- Domestic Abuse training and DV Champions within pre-post natal staff, health visitors etc

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

- Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
- Metropolitan Police Crime Recording Information System (CRIS)
- Violence against women and girls strategic problem profile

**Expand box as required*

Socio-economic status: Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive		Overall impact: <i>Some categories of crime may be disproportionately impact on people of different socio-economic status. For example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Households with higher disposable income and means to purchase desirable items targeted by offenders, are more likely to become victims of household burglary – they may subsequently improve their home security. Households in lower income thresholds are less likely to afford more sophisticated home security measures to protect themselves.</i> • <i>Whilst all people can be affected by domestic abuse, reporting rates are disproportionately higher for low income thresholds, as are disclosure rates from victimisation surveys (Crime Survey for</i>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		

		<p>England and Wales).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robbery victims are more likely to be from middle and higher income backgrounds, whereas robbery offenders are disproportionately from lower income backgrounds, specifically targeting those they perceived to be better off. • Rates of violence generally disproportionately impact on those residing in the most multiply deprived areas. <p>The rate of reported and recorded crime affecting those from low income households may be heightened due to the inability to protect themselves (i.e. do not have finances available for appropriate insurance; investing in security; covering the loss of stolen items and repairs; and the subsequent burden this may place on already stretched incomes.</p>
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
<p>Evidence: Services provided by Havering Community Safety Partnership are inclusive to all socio-economic groups.</p>		
<i>*Expand box as required</i>		
<p>Sources used: Crime Survey for England and Wales - Youth Justice Board: Young People and Street Crime - Strategic Assessment -</p>		

<p>Health & Wellbeing Impact: Consider both short and long-term impacts of the activity on a person's physical and mental health, particularly for disadvantaged, vulnerable or at-risk groups. Can health and wellbeing be positively promoted through this activity? Please use the Health and Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 to help you answer this question.</p>		
Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:		<p>Overall impact:</p> <p><i>Being a victim of crime can be detrimental to both physical and mental health</i></p> <p><i>By reducing crime and disorder in Havering we will seek to reduce the impact on people's physical and mental health.</i></p> <p><i>Health partners are members both of the overarching HCSP Board but also the strategic groups and associated risk panels to ensure that health and wellbeing is considered is the development of strategies, policies and associated commissioned services.</i></p> <p><i>Risk panels are in place for domestic abuse, Anti-social behaviour and serious group violence and include risk assessment tool for identifying</i></p>
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		

	<p><i>those at high risk.</i></p> <p><i>Consideration is given to the health needs of both identified victims and perpetrators to ensure that appropriate safeguarding procedures and referral pathways are in place</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p> <p>Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No ✓</p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of HCSP , associated strategic groups and risk panels - Terms of reference and referral pathways for DVMARAC, Community MARAC and SGV panel - Terms of reference for Integrated offender Management panel <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	
<p>Sources used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Havering Data Intelligence Hub - London Datastore - Office for National Statistics (ONS) <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	

3. Outcome of the Assessment

The EqHIA assessment is intended to be used as an improvement tool to make sure the activity maximises the positive impacts and eliminates or minimises the negative impacts. The possible outcomes of the assessment are listed below and what the next steps to take are:

Please tick (✓) what the overall outcome of your assessment was:

	1. The EqHIA identified <u>no significant concerns</u> OR the identified <u>negative concerns</u> have already been <u>addressed</u>	➔	Proceed with implementation of your activity
	2. The EqHIA identified some <u>negative impact</u> which still needs <u>to be addressed</u>	➔	COMPLETE SECTION 4: Complete action plan and finalise the EqHIA
	3. The EqHIA identified some <u>major concerns</u> and showed that it is <u>impossible to diminish negative impacts</u> from the activity to an acceptable or even lawful level	➔	Stop and remove the activity or revise the activity thoroughly . Complete an EqHIA on the revised proposal.

4. Action Plan

The real value of completing an EqHIA comes from the identifying the actions that can be taken to eliminate/minimise negative impacts and enhance/optimize positive impacts. In this section you should list the specific actions that set out how you will address any negative equality and health & wellbeing impacts you have identified in this assessment. Please ensure that your action plan is: more than just a list of proposals and good intentions; sets ambitious yet achievable outcomes and timescales; and is clear about resource implications.

Protected characteristic	Identified negative impact	Action taken to mitigate impact*	Outcomes and monitoring**	Timescale	Lead officer
Disability	Information that would be useful for strategic analysis and service provision remains underdeveloped in respect of disability. Qualitative research shows that those with disabilities are more likely to be targeted for hate crime, financial and sexual abuse and exploitation (i.e. labour).	Identify and engage with disability groups within Havering. Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services. Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access and services for this protected group.	Increased reporting of victimisation. Improved access to available services.	March 2023	Community Safety Manager
Religion / Faith	Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped and underreported in Havering. Qualitative research identifies that	Identify and engage with faith groups within Havering. Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services.	Increased reporting of victimisation. Improved access to available services.	March 2023	Community Safety Manager

	<p>individuals with particular religious beliefs are more likely to be victims of hate incidents and hate crime.</p> <p>The changing dimension of faith which may result from a growing BME community in Havering may require in the future specialist services should it be mirrored by a growth in the volume and prevalence of hate crime. There are clear gaps in data and reporting that need to be addressed and the partnership will be taking steps to engage with people from all religious groups and those with no religious belief to address those gaps.</p>	Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access and services for this protected group.			
Gender Reassignment	Information that could be useful for strategic analysis and service provision is currently underdeveloped in Havering. Nationally this protected characteristic is less likely to report victimisation, including hate incidents or hate crimes.	Identify and engage with any gender reassignment groups within Havering. Gauge collective experiences of victimisation, access to services and satisfaction with services. Gauge opinions and insight that can be used to improve access and	Increased reporting of victimisation. Improved access to available services.	March 2023	Community Safety Manager

		services for this protected group.			
All protected characteristics	This EIA is an overview level assessment for the HCSP Partnership Plan. Specific areas of work and funding of commissioned projects will require bespoke EIA's to be completed.	Violence Against Women & Girls and Domestic Abuse services to have overarching EIA. Serious Group Violence Strategy and commissioned services / risk panels to have overarching EIA. Reducing Reoffending Board and associated operational groups to have overarching EIA. MOPAC funded projects to have EIAs.	Equality needs are identified and addressed for each respective specialist area.	December 2022	Community Safety officer IDVAs ASB officers

Add further rows as necessary

* You should include details of any future consultations and any actions to be undertaken to mitigate negative impacts

** Monitoring: You should state how the impact (positive or negative) will be monitored; what outcome measures will be used; the known (or likely) data source for outcome measurements; how regularly it will be monitored; and who will be monitoring it (if this is different from the lead officer).

5. Review

In this section you should identify how frequently the EqHIA will be reviewed; the date for next review; and who will be reviewing it.

Review:

The EqHIA will be reviewed annually as part of the statutory annual strategic assessment of crime and disorder

Scheduled date of review: March 2023

Lead Officer conducting the review: Community Safety and Intelligence Manager

**Expand box as required*

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@havering.gov.uk thank you.

Appendix 1. Guidance on Undertaking an EqHIA

This Guidance can be deleted prior to publication.

What is it?

The Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service, whilst at the same time ensuring a person's chance of leading a healthy life is the same wherever they live and whoever they are. We want to ensure that the activities of the Council are 'fit for purpose' and meet the needs of Havering's increasingly diverse communities and employees. This robust and systematic EqHIA process ensures that any potential detrimental effects or discrimination is identified, removed, or mitigated and positive impacts are enhanced.

When to Assess:

An EqHIA should be carried out when you are changing, removing or introducing a new service, policy, strategy or function; for simplicity, these are referred to as an "activity" throughout this document. It is best to conduct the assessment as early as possible in the decision-making process.

Guidance: Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

The Checklist in Section 1 asks the key questions,

4a) Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?

4b) Does this activity (policy/strategy/service/decision) have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?

4c) Does this activity (policy/strategy/service/decision) have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?

- If the answer to ANY of the questions 4a, 4b or 4c of the Checklist is 'YES' then you must carry out an assessment. e.g. Proposed changes to Contact Centre Opening Hours
'YES' = you need to carry out an EqHIA
- If the answer to ALL of the questions, 4a or 4b of the Checklist is NO, then you do not need to carry out an EqHIA assessment. e.g. Quarterly Performance Report
'NO' = you DO NOT need to carry out an EqHIA. Please provide a clear explanation as to why you consider an EqHIA is not required for your activity.

Using the Checklist

The assessment should take into account all the potential impacts of the proposed activity, be it a major financial decision, or a seemingly simple policy change. Considering and completing this EqHIA will ensure that all Council plans, strategies, policies, procedures, services or other activity comply with relevant statutory obligations and responsibilities. In particular it helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#) and its public health duties under the [Health and Social Care Act 2012](#).

Having Due Regard

To have due regard means that in making decisions and in its other day-to-day activities, the Council must consciously consider the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between different groups
- Foster good relations between different groups
- Reduce inequalities in health outcomes

Combining Equality and Health Impact Assessment:

[Equality Impact Assessments \(EIAs\)](#) provide a systematic way of ensuring that legal obligations are met. They assess whether a proposed policy, procedure, service change or plan will affect people different on the basis of their 'protected characteristics' and if it will affect their human rights. Currently there are **nine protected characteristics** (previously known as 'equality groups' or 'equality strands'): age, disability, sex/gender, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, and pregnancy/ maternity/paternity.

An activity does not need to impact on all 9 protected characteristics – impacting on just one is sufficient justification to complete an EqHIA.

[Health Impact Assessments \(HIAs\)](#) consider the potential impact of any change or amendment to a policy, service, plan, procedure or programme on the health and wellbeing of the population. HIAs help identify how people may be affected differently on the basis of where they live and potential impacts on health inequalities and health equity by assessing the distribution of potential effects within the population, particularly within vulnerable groups. 'Health' is not restricted to medical conditions, or the provision of health services, but rather encompasses the wide range of influences on people's health and wellbeing. This includes, but is not limited to, experience of discrimination, access to transport, housing, education, employment - known as the 'wider determinants of health'.

This [Equality and Health Impact Assessment \(EqHIA\)](#) brings together both impact assessments into a single tool which will result in a set of recommendations to eliminate discrimination and inequality; enhance potential positive impacts and mitigate where possible for negative impacts. In conducting this EqHIA you will need to assess the impact (positive, neutral or negative) of your activity on individuals and groups with **protected characteristics** (this includes staff delivering your activity), **socio-economic status** and **health & wellbeing**. Guidance on what to include in each section is given on the next pages.

Guidance: What to include in background/context

In this section you will need to add the background/context of your activity, i.e. what is the activity intending to do, and why?

Make sure you include the scope and intended outcomes of the activity being assessed; and highlight any proposed changes. Please include a brief rationale for your activity and any supporting evidence for the proposal. Some questions to consider:

- What is the aim, objectives and intended outcomes?
- How does this activity meet the needs of the local population?
- Has this activity been implemented in another area? What were the outcomes?
- Is this activity being implemented as per best practice guidelines?
- Who were the key stakeholders in this activity?

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Who will be affected by the activity?

The people who will be affected may be

Residents: pay particular attention to vulnerable groups in the population who may be affected by this activity

Businesses/ manufacturing / developers / small, medium or large enterprises

Employees: e.g. Council staff for an internal activity, other statutory or voluntary sector employees, local businesses and services

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: What to include in assessing a Protected Characteristic e.g. AGE

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact: In this section you will need to consider and note what impact your activity will have on individuals and groups (including staff) with protected characteristics based on the data and information you have. You should note whether this is a positive, neutral or negative impact.

It is essential that you note all negative impacts. This will demonstrate that you have paid 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty if your activity is challenged under the Equality Act.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Evidence: In this section you will need to document the evidence that you have used to assess the impact of your activity.

When assessing the impact, please consider and note how your activity contributes to the three aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) as stated in the section above.

It is essential that you note the full impact of your activity, so you can demonstrate that you have fully considered the equality implications and have paid 'due regard' to the PSED should the Council be challenged.

- If you have identified a **positive impact**, please note this.
- If you think there is a **neutral impact** or the impact is not known, please provide a full reason why this is the case.
- If you have identified a **negative impact**, please note what steps you will take to mitigate this impact. If you are unable to take any mitigating steps, please provide a full reason why. All negative impacts that have mitigating actions must be recorded in the **Action Plan**.
- **Please ensure that appropriate consultation with affected parties has been undertaken and evidenced**

Sources used: In this section you should list all sources of the evidence you used to assess the impact of your activity. This can include:

- Service specific data
- Population, demographic and socio-economic data. Suggested sources include:
 - o Service user monitoring data that your service collects
 - o [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#)
 - o [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#)

If you do not have any relevant data, please provide the reason why.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: What to include in assessing Health & Wellbeing Impact:

Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact: In this section you will need to consider and note whether the proposal could have an overall impact on, or implications for, people's health and wellbeing or any factors which determine people's health.

How will the activity help address inequalities in health?

Include here a brief outline of what could be done to enhance the positive impacts and, where possible, mitigate for the negative impacts.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box

Yes ☐ No ☐

Evidence: In this section you will need to outline in more detail how you came to your conclusions above:

- What is the nature of the impact?
- Is the impact **positive** or **negative**? It is possible for an activity to have **both positive and negative impacts**. Consider here whether people will be able to access the service being offered; improve or maintain healthy lifestyles; improve their opportunities for employment/income; whether and how it will affect the environment in which they live (housing, access to parks & green space); what the impact on the family, social support and community networks might be
- What can be done to mitigate the negative impacts and/or enhance the positive impacts?
- If you think there is a **neutral impact**, or the impact is not known, please provide a brief reason why this is the case.
- What is the likelihood of the impact? Will the impact(s) be in weeks, months or years? In some cases the short-term risks to health may be worth the longer term benefits.
- Will the proposal affect different groups of people in different ways? A proposal that is likely to benefit one section of the community may not benefit others and could lead to inequalities in health.

Please use the Health & Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 as a guide/checklist to assess the potential wider determinants of health impacts.

This tool will help guide your thinking as to what factors affect people's health and wellbeing, such as social support, their housing conditions, access to transport, employment, education, crime and disorder and environmental factors. It is not an exhaustive list, merely a tool to guide your assessment; there may be other factors specific to your activity.

Some questions you may wish to ask include:

- Will the activity impact on people's ability to socialise, potentially leading to social isolation?
- Will the activity affect a person's income and/or have an effect on their housing status?
- Is the activity likely to cause the recipient of a service more or less stress?
- Will any change in the service take into account different needs, such as those with learning difficulties?
- Will the activity affect the health and wellbeing of persons not directly related to the service/activity, such as carers, family members, other residents living nearby?
- If there is a short-term negative effect, what will be done to minimise the impact as much as possible?

- Are the longer-term impacts positive or negative? What will be done to either promote the positive effects or minimise the negative effects?
- Do the longer term positive outcomes outweigh the short term impacts?

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Sources used: In this section you should list all sources of the evidence you used to assess the impact of your activity. This could include, e.g.:

Information on the population affected

- Routinely collected local statistics (e.g. quality of life, health status, unemployment, crime, air quality, educational attainment, transport etc.)
- Local research/ Surveys of local conditions
- Community profiles

Wider Evidence

- Published Research, including evidence about similar proposals implemented elsewhere (e.g. Case Studies).
- Predictions from local or national models
- Locally commissioned research by statutory/voluntary/private organisations

Expert Opinion

- Views of residents and professionals with local knowledge and insight

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Outcome of the Assessment

On reflection, what is your overall assessment of the activity?

The purpose of conducting this assessment is to offer an opportunity to think, reflect and **improve** the proposed activity. It will make sure that the Council can evidence that it has considered its due regard to equality and health & wellbeing to its best ability.

It is not expected that all proposals will be immediately without negative impacts! However, where these arise, what actions can be taken to mitigate against potential negative effects, or further promote the positive impacts?

Please tick one of the 3 boxes in this section to indicate whether you think:

1. all equality and health impacts are adequately addressed in the activity – proceed with your activity pending all other relevant approval processes
2. The assessment identified some negative impacts which could be addressed – please complete the Action Plan in Section 4.
3. If the assessment reveals some significant concerns, this is the time to stop and re-think, making sure that we spend our Council resources wisely and fairly. There is no shame in stopping a proposal.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Action Plan

For each protected characteristic/health & wellbeing impact where an impact on people or their lives has been identified, complete one row of the action plan. You can add as many further rows as required.

State whether the impact is Positive or Negative

Briefly outline the actions that can be taken to mitigate against the negative impact or further enhance a positive impact. These actions could be to make changes to the activity itself (service, proposal, strategy etc.) or to make contingencies/alterations in the setting/environment where the activity will take place.

For example, might staff need additional training in communicating effectively with people with learning difficulties, if a new service is opened specifically targeting those people? Is access to the service fair and equitable? What will the impact on other service users be? How can we ensure equity of access to the service by all users? Will any signage need changing? Does the building where the service being delivered comply with disability regulations?

Guidance: Review

Changes happen all the time! A service/strategy/policy/activity that is appropriate at one time, may no longer be appropriate as the environment around us changes. This may be changes in our population, growth and makeup, legislative changes, environmental changes or socio-political changes.

Although we can't predict what's going to happen in the future, a review is recommended to ensure that what we are delivering as a Council is still the best use of our limited resources. The timescale for review will be dependent on the scale of the activity.

A major financial investment may require a review every 2-3 years for a large scale regeneration project over 10-15 years.

A small policy change may require a review in 6 months to assess whether there are any unintended outcomes of such a change.

Please indicate here how frequently it is expected to review your activity and a brief justification as to why this timescale is recommended.

Appendix 2. Health & Wellbeing Impact Tool

Will the activity/service/policy/procedure affect any of the following characteristics? Please tick/check the boxes below

The following are a range of considerations that might help you to complete the assessment.

Lifestyle YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Personal circumstances YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Access to services/facilities/amenities YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Diet <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise and physical activity <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to passive smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol intake <input type="checkbox"/> Dependency on prescription drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Illicit drug and substance use <input type="checkbox"/> Risky Sexual behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Other health-related behaviours, such as tooth-brushing, bathing, and wound care	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure and cohesion of family unit <input type="checkbox"/> Parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Childhood development <input type="checkbox"/> Life skills <input type="checkbox"/> Personal safety <input type="checkbox"/> Employment status <input type="checkbox"/> Working conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Level of income, including benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Level of disposable income <input type="checkbox"/> Housing tenure <input type="checkbox"/> Housing conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment <input type="checkbox"/> Skills levels including literacy and numeracy	<input type="checkbox"/> to Employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> to Workplaces <input type="checkbox"/> to Housing <input type="checkbox"/> to Shops (to supply basic needs) <input type="checkbox"/> to Community facilities <input type="checkbox"/> to Public transport <input type="checkbox"/> to Education <input type="checkbox"/> to Training and skills development <input type="checkbox"/> to Healthcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Social services <input type="checkbox"/> to Childcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Respite care <input type="checkbox"/> to Leisure and recreation services and facilities
Social Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Economic Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Environmental Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Social contact <input type="checkbox"/> Social support <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbourliness <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in the community <input type="checkbox"/> Membership of community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Reputation of community/area <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in public affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Level of crime and disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of crime and disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Level of antisocial behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of antisocial behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Public safety measures <input type="checkbox"/> Road safety measures	<input type="checkbox"/> Creation of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of wealth in local area/economy <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of income <input type="checkbox"/> Business activity <input type="checkbox"/> Job creation <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Technological development <input type="checkbox"/> Amount of traffic congestion	<input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Water quality <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality/Level of contamination/Odour <input type="checkbox"/> Noise levels <input type="checkbox"/> Vibration <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Land use <input type="checkbox"/> Natural habitats <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape, including green and open spaces <input type="checkbox"/> Townscape, including civic areas and public realm <input type="checkbox"/> Use/consumption of natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Energy use: CO2/other greenhouse gas emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Public transport infrastructure